

MEDICAID

MEDICARE

July
1975

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which is which?

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MEDICAID MEDICARE

which
is
which ?

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July 1975

CAUTION →

—————→ This is
not a rule book
for either program.

MEDICAID details are
available from your
Welfare Office.

MEDICARE details are
available from your
Social Security Office.


both **MEDICARE** and **MEDICAID**
help pay medical bills.

both **MEDICARE** and **MEDICAID**
are part of
the Social Security Act.

MEDICARE - Title 18

MEDICAID - Title 19

MEDICARE and **MEDICAID**
work together.



but **MEDICARE**
and **MEDICAID**
are not the same.

This book
tells the differences
between
MEDICARE and **MEDICAID**.

MEDICARE

is for almost everybody
65 or older
rich or poor.

MEDICARE also protects
disabled people who have
been entitled to Social
Security disability
payments for at least two
consecutive years.

Some people
can have both
MEDICARE and **MEDICAID**.

MEDICAID

is for certain kinds of
needy and low-income people:

- the aged (65 or older)
- the blind
- the disabled
- members of families with dependent children
- some other children

Some States also include
(at State expense)
other
needy and low-income people.

MEDICARE

is an insurance program.

Money from
trust funds
pays medical bills
for insured people.

MEDICAID

is an assistance program.

Money from
Federal, State, and local taxes
pays medical bills
for eligible people.

MEDICARE

is a Federal program.

MEDICARE

is the same
all over the United States.

MEDICAID

is a Federal-State partnership.

States design their own
MEDICAID programs
within Federal guidelines.

MEDICAID

varies
from State to State.

MEDICARE

is everywhere
in the United States.

MEDICAID

is now in 49 States,
the District of Columbia,
Guam, Puerto Rico, and
the Virgin Islands.

Arizona does not
have a medicaid
program.

MEDICAID States
are listed
on pages 26 and 27.

MEDICARE HOSPITAL INSURANCE

provides basic protection
against costs of

- inpatient hospital care
- post-hospital extended care
- post-hospital home health care

MEDICARE MEDICAL INSURANCE

provides supplemental protection
against costs of physicians'
services, medical services and
supplies, home health care
services, outpatient hospital
services and therapy, and
other services.

MEDICAID

pays for at least these services:

- inpatient hospital care
- outpatient hospital services
- other laboratory and X-ray services
- skilled nursing facility services
- physicians' services
- screening, diagnosis, and treatment of children under 21
- home health care services
- family planning services

In many States

MEDICAID pays for such additional services as dental care, prescribed drugs, eye glasses, clinic services, intermediate care facility services, and other diagnostic, screening, preventive, and rehabilitative services.

MEDICARE

pays part - but not all - of hospital and medical costs for people who are insured.

HOSPITAL INSURANCE

pays inpatient hospital bills except for the first \$92 in each benefit period.

MEDICAL INSURANCE

pays \$4 out of each \$5 of reasonable medical costs except for the first \$60 in each calendar year. It does not pay any of the first \$60.

MEDICAID can pay what **MEDICARE** does not pay for people who are eligible for both programs.

MEDICAID can pay the \$92 **MEDICARE** does not pay in each benefit period for eligible people.

MEDICAID can pay the first \$60 per year of medical care costs and can pay what **MEDICARE** does not pay of the remaining reasonable charges for eligible people.

MEDICARE HOSPITAL INSURANCE

is financed by
payroll contributions.

MEDICARE MEDICAL INSURANCE

is financed by
monthly premiums paid by
the Federal Government
and the insured person.

These monthly premiums now are
\$6.70 or more from the
Federal Government for
each insured person.

\$6.70 from each insured person.

MEDICAID can pay this
\$6.70 for eligible people.

MEDICAID

is financed by Federal and State governments.

The Federal Government contributes from

50% (to the richest States)
to 78% (to the State with the lowest per-capita income)
of medical care costs for needy and low-income people who are aged, blind, disabled, under 21, or members of families with dependent children.

States pay the remainder, often with help from local governments.

MEDICARE

paid medical bills last year
for nearly 13 million people.

HOSPITAL INSURANCE

protected 23 million people.

Almost 23 million people
were also signed up for

MEDICAL INSURANCE.

This means that
about

11%

of all the people
in the United States
have the protection of

MEDICARE

MEDICAID

paid medical bills last year for more than 24 million people who were aged, blind, disabled, under 21, or members of families with dependent children.

In addition, some States paid medical bills for low-income people not aged, blind, disabled, under 21, or members of families with dependent children.

MEDICARE

is run

by the Federal Government.

The Bureau of Health Insurance
of the

Social Security Administration
of the United States Department of
Health, Education, and Welfare
is responsible for

MEDICARE.

MEDICAID

is run
by State governments
within Federal guidelines.

The Medical Services Administration
of the
Social and Rehabilitation Service
of the United States Department of
Health, Education, and Welfare
is responsible for
Federal aspects of **MEDICAID**.

both **MEDICARE** and **MEDICAID**

- insist on high standards
- support development of needed facilities
- encourage innovation in medical care delivery
- require review of care

and, in addition, **MEDICAID**

- requires that medical services be available to all eligible people in a State
- trains and employs neighborhood people as community health workers

thus **MEDICARE**
and **MEDICAID**
benefit everybody
by improving the
quality, the quantity,
the efficiency, the
availability, and the
effectiveness of
medical services
in the United States.

MEDICARE has been everywhere

MEDICAID is now—JULY 1975—

These 32 **MEDICAID** programs cover people who are on
Children and Supplemental Security Income, and

Arkansas	Kentucky
California	Maine
* Connecticut	Maryland
District of Columbia	Massachusetts
Guam	Michigan
* Hawaii	* Minnesota
* Illinois	Montana
Kansas	* Nebraska

These 21 **MEDICAID** programs cover only
Dependent Children and Supplemental

Alabama	Georgia
Alaska	Idaho
* Colorado	* Indiana
Delaware	Iowa
Florida	Louisiana

* These States do not use national SSI resources to determine Medicaid eligibility. usually stricter.

in the United States since 1966.

everywhere except Arizona.

are eligible for Aid to Families with Dependent
as well as some other low-income people.

- * New Hampshire
- New York
- * North Carolina
- North Dakota
- * Oklahoma
- Pennsylvania
- Puerto Rico
- Rhode Island

- Tennessee
- * Utah
- Vermont
- Virgin Islands
- Virginia
- Washington
- West Virginia
- Wisconsin

people who are eligible for Aid to Families with
Security Income.

- * Mississippi
- * Missouri
- Nevada
- New Jersey
- New Mexico

- * Ohio
- Oregon
- South Carolina
- South Dakota
- Texas
- Wyoming

standards for age, disability, income and
Instead, they use their own standards that are

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Medical Services Administration
Social and Rehabilitation Service
United States Department of
Health, Education, and Welfare

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